Dixiecrats Aim Tax Weapon at No-Bias Church
—See Page 3

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXXIII, No. 66 (8 Pages)

New York, Monday, April 2, 1956
Price 10 Cents

THE RAJK TRIAL
—Editorial, Page 5

WORKER IN PERIL; IKE URGED TO ACT

THE 'TAX' FRAUD

An Editorial

TREASURY DEPARTMENT spokesmen and some newspapers are trying to make it appear that seizure of the Daily Worker offices (as well as of Communist Party headquarters) was a "routine" tax procedure. Freedom of the Press, they claim, has nothing to do with it.

This is a fraud. There is no legitimate tax case against the Daily Worker, and never has been. The case was concocted to provide the basis for the illegal seizure of our offices. The aim was to shut us down.

Thanks to the splendid cooperation of the Morning Freiheit, they have not yet succeeded. Since they have tied up our funds, however, we cannot continue to publish much longer under the conditions of seizure.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

What you can do to help restore the right of the Daily Worker to publish freely.

• Wire or write President Eisenhower and Treasury Secretary George Humphrey in Washington insisting the seizure be lifted.

• Send or bring funds to the Committee for a Free Press, 832 Broadway, 9th floor, New York 3, N.Y.

• Get bundles of the Daily Worker and Worker for distribution, so that the truth regarding the Treasury Department's lawless seizure can be widely spread.

In an effort to find some justification for the seizure, the government has constantly falsified the facts regarding the alleged tax case. Let's put the record straight.

This newspaper has at all times filed regular tax statements with the Internal Revenue Division as required by law. These were never questioned. When the Division wanted to examine our books last year, it did so at great length and with our full cooperation. It asked for a waiver of the statute of limitation for the years 1951 and 1952, and received it. Its agent, one Mr. Cohen, spent months in our office going into every detail of our finances. He informed his superior, in the presence of our accountant, that he had received every cooperation from us.

The tax laws are supposed to place a levy on profits. Our detailed, regular financial statements showed deficits ranging from $150,000 to $200,000 a year, and this cannot be challenged. No one in his senses can possibly claim that a newspaper with our circulation and advertising could make money. Hence there has never been the slightest basis for a tax levy under the tax laws.

But the Treasury Department, for reasons having nothing to do with taxes, was determined to manufacture a tax case against us. It arbitrarily decided, by means not applied "routinely" to other taxpayers, that we owed $46,000 for 1951, 1952 and 1953.

To protect taxpayers against arbitrary judgments of revenue agents, the law provides for regular procedures. This calls for presentation of the claim, time to pay up, and, if there is a challenge, going before tax courts set up for just such disputes. This, we believed, would be the ordinary course of our dispute. Our accountants and attorneys assured us the Revenue Division's levies against us could not stand up in any serious court procedure.

Instead of letting the case take its lawful course in the courts and before even presenting us with its bill, the Treasury Department seized our offices. It did this under a provision of the law which allows "jeopardy" seizures where the Department believes the taxpayer will sneak off with the assets.

It has given no one—neither ourselves nor the rest of the press—the slightest evidence for believing we had any such intention. As some newspapers have said, it is fantastic to believe that the Daily Worker would shut itself down by sneaking off with its own battered typewriters and worn desks.

As the Providence Journal has pointed out, it is "going to take an awful lot of doing to convince the American people" that this case has been handled "precisely as any other similar taxpayer matter."

We have been denied the ordinary procedures allowed all citizens to combat arbitrary tax judgements, and the aim of this denial was to shut us up.

But this is not alone an assault on our freedom, or on that of the Communist Party. If the Internal Revenue Division's tax levies should stick, it would have the power to shut down arbitrarily any publication which cannot depend on advertising for the bulk of its income, and which must depend on its supporters for much of its circulation. This has been the way in which every independ-

(Continued on Page 7)

URGE VISITS TO CONGRESSMEN

AFL-CIO leaders George Meany and Walter Reuther shown at the labor merger convention. The united labor organization this week urged unionists to visit homecoming Congressmen during Easter Week to press for action on key legislation. (see story Page 3.)

Teachers Union Asks 6-Point Pay Hike Plan

By HERBERT SIGNER

The Teachers Union of New York today sent to Mayor Wagner a six-point, three-year salary program providing for a $500 across-the-board raise for the city's 34,000 teachers and additional benefits for different categories.

In a message to the Mayor and Board of Education, the Teachers Union maintained that a satisfactory salary settlement and improved supplies, services and repairs "should not be pitted one against the other; both are necessary."

Mayor Wagner told spokesmen for 14 teacher groups Thursday that any further salary increases would have to come out of $9,000,000 of state aid already earmarked for services and repairs for the city's schools.

This move by the Mayor and his budget and educational advisors, while recognized as a retreat in the face of the mass campaign of teachers was also ap-

(Continued on Page 8)

New Yorkers Bloom In the Easter Sun

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

A city which had its fill of snow and slush and dark days in March turned out in missive numbers yesterday on an Easter Sunday whose warm sunshine alone did much to fulfill the day's traditional promise of hope and peace.

As usual, the center for those who wanted to see and be seen was the Fifth Ave parade. Long before the doors of St. Patrick's Cathedral at 50th St. and Fifth Ave. opened to release the worshippers at 12:35 noon, side streets and walks were filled with those hurrying to the scene.

From curb to curb for six blocks Fifth Ave. was a solid mass. Police estimated more than 1,500,000 persons milled about—parading was out of the question.

As the derrick on a city repair truck, loaded with two TV cameramen, began to rise, mothers strove to adjust the spring hats of their little girls, fathers, white and colored, hoisted youngsters on shoulders, and children waved.

A woman with a large hat made

(Continued on Page 4)

By HARRY RAYMOND

The Treasury Department, stalling in returning the seized property of the Daily Worker, confronts the newspaper with the prospect of "immediate cessation of publication," John Gates, the paper's editor, told President Eisenhower and Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey yesterday in separate telegrams.

The Gates telegrams also protested vigorously against "vandalization of our property by Treasury Department agents." He charged the agents had "strewn our editorial property all over the floor, destroyed other property essential for publication."

This property, Gates told the President and Humphrey "has not the remotest connection" with the alleged charge that the paper had failed to pay income taxes.

"We further protest the action of Treasury agents who carried out addressograph lists and other materials not connected with the tax issue," the editor's telegrams declared. "We ask your intervention to redress illegal and arbitrary acts against private property and against freedom of press by assuring our return Monday to our offices and by ordering local authorities to pay for damages they caused."

The telegram to President Eisenhower asserted actions against the paper by "persons claiming to speak for the United States Government are bringing damage to the good name of our country and are directly interfering with the exercise of freedom of the press guaranteed by the Constitution."

"We hope," Gates told the President, "you will use the highest office in the land to restore the rule of law and justice in this affair."

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

• The Daily Worker and the Communist Party obtained from U. S. District Judge Edward Weinfeld a show-cause order against Donald C. Moysey, District Director of Internal Revenue for Lower Manhattan. The order directs Moysey to show cause at 10 a.m. tomorrow why an injunction should not be issued restraining the tax official from holding records of the paper and the party seized last Friday and commanding him to return the effects to their rightful owners.

• Harry Sacher, attorney for the paper, and John Abt, attorney for the party are scheduled to meet with Moysey at 2 p.m. today to press for return of all the seized property. Basis for agreement worked out last week was that private individuals would post $2,500, the Treasury agents' assessed value of the property of the paper, and $350, value of the party's effects. Those posting the money would then taken over ownership of the property and permit

(Continued on Page 8)

Pope Urges End of Race In A-Bombs and Missiles

ROME, April 1.—Pope Pius XII today in a special Easter message called upon the world to end the nuclear weapon and intercontinental missile race. Calling the use of atomic energy for military purposes" suicidal madness," the Pontiff appealed "that nations may be checked in this race toward the abyss." The Pope, who had on many occasions endorsed the proposal to end all test explosion of nuclear bombs, spoke of the blessings that can be brought by the peaceful application of atomic energy.

"And yet," the Pontiff declared, "all are aware that other uses have been sought, and found suitable, for producing instead, destruction and death. And what a death. Every day is a melancholy step forward on this tragic road, is a hastening on to arrive alone, first, with greater advantage. And the human race almost loses hope of being able to stop this homicidal, this suicidal madness.

"To increase the alarm and terror, there have come modern radio-guided missiles, capable of traversing enormous distances, to carry thither, by means of atomic weapons, total destruction to men and things.

"In order, then, that nations may be checked in this race towards the abyss, we once again raise our voice, asking for light and strength from the risen Christ for those who control the destinies of nations. May the present feast of Easter then be a message of faith and of peace to all men, for whose salvation in time and in eternity Christ made the complete sacrifice of his life."

Bill Offered in Argentina to Legalize CP

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 1.—A bill to legalize the Communist Party has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by Deputy Jorge Galvao of the Labor Party. The bill is being supported by two other deputies, one from the Social Progressive Party and the other from the Socialist Party.

The Communist Party was outlawed in 1947 under cold-pressure from Washington. Despite illegality, it enjoys great influence and prestige and was a major factor in the election last year of President Juscelino Kubitschek and Vice President Joao Goulart.

Charge Raids Bar Fair Trial Of Smith Act Defendants Here

U.S. Judge Alexander Bicks today had under advisement a motion to postpone to the Fall the trial of seven Smith Act defendants here, which is scheduled for April 9. Decision on the motion is due this week.

Seizure of documents by government agents and the press hysteria surrounding the so-called tax raids on Communist Party headquarters and the Daily Worker make a fair trial impossible at this time, it was argued Friday afternoon by a battery of defense attorneys headed by veteran criminal lawyer Newman Levy.

"It's impossible to have a fair trial at this time," Levy asserted flatly.

Describing the Treasury Department raids last Tuesday on the Daily Worker and Communist Party headquarters, Levy said bluntly: "We're locked out. Exhibits, reports, confidential data relating to cross-examinatiion—all of the utmost necessity for our preparation for trial—is now denied to us.

"And all this comes on the eve o fthe trial. It's a denial of due process to force the defense to trial under these circumstances."

A statement by Thomas B. Gilchrist, chief assistant U. S. Atorney, that the defense would be given access to the seized documents did not satisfy Mr. Levy.

"More serious than the seizure," he continued, "is the fact that there have been agents of the government going through this material."

"The question is raised," Levy added, "whether the administration of justice is being polluted at its source. If the government, under the guise of a tax lien, is going through the confidential papers of the defense— that goes squarely to the legality of this proceeding."

Levy bore down heavily on the effect on prospective jurors of scare-head publicity given the raids. Citing newspaper accounts, he showed that various defendants, including one his clients, George Blake Charney, N.Y. State chairman of the Communist Party, had been mentioned in an unfavorable light.

"Radio, TV, newspapers together have created such a hostile atmosphere toward these defendants that is is unfair for them to go to trial at this time," he said.

John McKim Minton, counsel for Fred Fine and Willia Norman, told the court that he had hoped that the amosphere would improve sufficiently to permit a fair trial.

"My clients," he said, "started out with two strikes against them. But I've read enough in the last few days to make me sick.

"My clients have been left with their last strike and with the vision of the umpire obscured by this deluge of publicity."

Frank Reeves, associated with Charles Duncan in defense of James F. Jackson, cited a series of legal precedents to support the demand for an adjournment. Answering the government's statement that the Justice Department had never seen any of the documents seized by the Treasury agents. Reeves pointed out that both departments were arms of the same government.

"This case," he said pointedly, "is that of the U.S.A. versus these defendants. It is one government. If it develops as a matter of fact that there was an illegal search, the court would be justified in dismissing the indictment. It is the government that is proceeding—all arms of it—so that if the Treasury has documents, this indictment should be thrown out."

Royal W. France, counsel for Sidney Stein, pointed out that the newspaper publicity around the raids had sought to make out that "the Communist Party is not a party but a conspiracy, which creates an atmosphere prejudicial to to the defendants."

France also emphasized that the Treasury had impounded the Communist Party's funds, including its bank accounts. "My client may not even be able to obtain copies of the record because of this," he said.

Mrs. Mary Kaufman, co-counsel with Levy for Charney and Alexander Trachtenberg, expressed confidence that the political atmosphere would improve. But, she insisted, to go to trial with a deluge of hostile publicity on the eve of the proceeding was manifestly unfair.

After considerable colloquy between Mrs. Kaufman and Judge Bicks, the Court directed her to examine the document situation today and report to him.

In this rebuttle Gilchrist insisted that "the Department of Justice and the FBI in no way participated in the so-called raid." Furthermore, he claimed in deadpan fashion, "No member of the Department of Justice or the FBI has examined or had had access to one scrap of paper or has set foot in those premises."

He pleaded that the trial go on April 9. "This indictment is five years old," he said.. "With the passage of years, witnesses have become unavailable, have gone to other cities or have gone into other lines of employment. Time has dimmed the memory of many. And those difficulties are going to increase."

Hotel Strike In Miami Enters Its Second Year

MIAMI, April 1.—The strike of hotel workers here marked its first anniversary today, with unionism covering nine of the luxury hotels with a total of 1,500 rooms.

Ed Miller, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Alliance, AFL-CIO, served notice from the union's general headquarters in Cincinnati that "we have no intention of backing down."

Miller considers the contracts with nine of the major hotels in this area as a breakthrough.

As the strike enters its second year, the workers expect to gain advantages from the mutual assistance pact between their union and the Brotherhood of Teamsters. The strikers have enjoyed the support of the entire labor movement.

Strike ranks, with a large number of Negroes, particularly women, have been holding solid through the year. The State of Florida has no laws under which collective bargaining representatives can be picked by means of ballot. The NLRB refused to take jurisdiction on the claim that no interstate commerce is involved.

THE CASBAH — UNHOLLYWOOD VERSION

NO BOYER, no Hedy LaMarr in the real-life Casbah area of Algiers. Instead, a French officer (left) grips his machine gun while French intelligence agents search Algerians suspected of supporting the colony's liberation movement.

SEEK REPORTS SATURDAY ON VISITS TO CONGRESSMEN

A "See Your Congressman" Week during the present Easter recess, when legislators are at home, was proposed yesterday by Angus Cameron, chairman of the Conference for Legislation in the National Interest which is sponsoring a legislative assembly at Manhattan Center this Saturday.

"The failure of Congress to advance a single piece of legislation in the public interest makes it a patriotic duty for every citizen to remind his Congressman of his responsibility," Cameron declared.

The committee announced that the four panels of the conference will welcome reports from citizens who have visited their legislators.

Dr. Otto Nathan, economist, will address the panel on "Survival or Extinction"; Victor Rabinowitz, civil liberties attorney, will address the panel on "The Sovereign Citizen"; John T. McManus, editor, National Guardian, will speak on "The Public Treasure"; and Isidor Rubin, editor of Teacher News, will discuss Education. The general session in the afternoon will hear a "State of the Nation" address by Cameron.

Information may be obtained from Albert L. Colloms, Conference Secretary, 342 Madison Ave., New York 17.

Muni Wins a 'Tony' Award

The theatre's Tony awards were announced last night, with "The Diary of Anne Frank" and "Damn Yankees" taking the production honors.

"The Diary of Anne Frank" brought silver medallions to its authors, Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett, as an outstanding dramatic play. "Damn Yankees" was selected as an outstanding musical by the board of the American Theatre Wing, with Tonys going to George Abbott, Douglass Wallop, Richard Adler and the late Jerry Ross.

Winners in 17 categories were announced in the 10th Tony competition at the annual dinner at the Plaza Hotel.

Paul Muni of "Inherit The Wind" and Julie Harris of "The Lark" were the dramatic stars honored, and Ray Walston and Gwen Verdon both "Damn Yankees" were the musical stars honored.

Other awards:

Featured actor, drama, Ed Begley, "Inherit The Wind."

Featured actress, drama, Una Merkel, "The Ponder Heart."

Featured actor, musical, Russ Brown, "Damn Yankees."

Featured actress, musical, Lotte Lenya, "The Threepenny Opera."

A special award went to "The Threepenny Opera" for a "distinguished off-Broadway production," and to George Freedly as founder and creator of the theatre collection of the New York Public Library on its 25th anniversary.

Bus Protest Leaders Head NAACP Drive

REV. KING

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 1.—A drive to recruit 10,000 NAACP members has been launched under the direction of two leaders of the bus protest here. The two are the Rev. Martin Luther King and the Rev. Ralph R. Abernathy.

King was found guilty of violating the Alabama anti-boycott law. His case is being appealed.

Miss Lucille Black, NAACP national membership secretary, reported that 1,200 memberships were received from Montgomery following King's conviction.

Miss Black noted in New York that the steady growth of NAACP membership in the South is reflected in membership campaigns now being conducted in Atlanta, Ga., dan Miami, Fla.

Malenkov at Canterbury Draws Crowds

CANTERBURY, England, April 1.—Former Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov visited Canterbury Cathedral today. Excited worshippers almost disrupted Easter Sunday evening services in a rush for a close-up glimpse.

Malenkov was shown around the Church of England's cathedral by the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Howlett Johnson.

AFL-CIO Urges Easter Pressure On Congressmen

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Congressional Easter recess gives "grass roots voters" a chance to talk to their Senators and Congressmen "on issues and legislation," the AFL-CIO declared over the weekend.

The AFL-CIO statement appearing in the current issue of its weekly "News" is headlined "Grass Roots Pressure Badly Needed to Stir Stalled Congressional Session."

"The crucial school aid bill" says the statement," was pigeonholed in House Rules Committee pending settlement of controversy over whether to attach the Powell amendment to forbid payment of federal funds to a school district 'in defiance' of the Supreme Court anti-segregation decision.

"The House Labor Committee has held only preliminary hearings on a few Administration-backed labor bills and under chairman Graham Barden (D-NC.) has not yet held a formal meeting to schedule legislation.

FARM BILL

"The important farm bill is in a House-Senate conference committee. Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson says he will recommend a White House veto of what President Eisenhower called the 'unworkable' Senate bill.

"Progress is being made in committees on highway legislation, but a fight is in prospect on including a Davis-Bacon prevailing wage provision.

Democratic spokesmen say they feel certain that the House-passed bill to broaden the social security system, primarily by paying benefits to disabled workers and by lowering the retirement age of women workers to 62 years, will eventually be passed. The Senate not yet voted to send the bill to the floor.

"Subcommittees of both House and Senate Interior committees have approved a bill to authorize a high-level federal dam in Hells Canyon on the Middle Snake River, but no floor action is yet scheduled.

NO CLOWNING IN THE CLASSROOM

BILL BRITTEN, New York school teacher, poses beneath a circus poster of a tiger to celebrate his signing for a season as a clown with the Ringling Brothers' show.

This space would have contained a feature story on the New York teachers' salary struggle, if the notes of interviews necessary for this article, assembled by city editor Max Gordon, had not been missing as a result of the seizure.

LABOR'S 'BOX SCORE OF IMPORTANT LEGISLATION'

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Following is the partial CIO-AFL "Box Score of Important Legislation" at the onset of the Easter vacation. It was made public over the weekend in the weekly AFL-CIO News.

•

SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Security amendments (H.R. 7225) to lower pension age of women and widows from 65 to 62 years, to provide benefits to workers 50 years and older when totally and permanently disabled, and make other improvements.

STATUS: Passed by House last year. Hearings now concluded by Senate Finance Committee.

AFL-CIO POSITION: This is a "minimum program for improvement" and an "immediate legislative objective."

•

SCHOOL AID

School aid bill (H.R. 7535) to grant $400 million a year for four years to help states meet serious classroom shortages.

STATUS: Stalled for weeks in House Rules Committee after being approved by Education Committee last year.

AFL-CIO POSITION: Executive Council endorsed "national emergency" school-aid bill, with presidential assurance federal funds would not go to districts "in defiance of" anti-segregation decision.

•

TAXES

Various bills to reduce taxes on low-income families are pending. Administration has opposed tax cuts so far.

STATUS: No hearings have been held except on measures to extend corporation and excise taxes that otherwise would drop automatically.

AFL-CIO POSITION: Congress should reverse trend, reduce taxes on low-income families, offset revenue losses by repealing special exemptions and "escape hatches."

•

SECTION 14

Amendments to Taft - Hartley Law to repeal Sec. 14 (b) on state anti-union laws and make other improvements.

STATUS: No hearings have been held on Administration or any other bills, but Senate subcommittee may hold some hearings.

AFL-CIO POSITION: Elimination of evils of law is needed and a sound labor relations law should be based on principles of Wagner Act.

•

CIVIL RIGHTS

Civil rights bill have been filed in both Houses, to protect voting rights and prohibit discrimination.

STATUS: One bill (H.R. 627) is still in Judiciary Committee after subcommittee approval, but moves to speed House action are under way.

AFL-CIO POSITION: Americans must have full equality of opportunity, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin. Laws to protect voting and employment rights are needed.

•

MINIMUM WAGE

Minimum wage revision to raise the legal wage to $1.25 an hour and expand corega.

STATUS: Hearings on coverage will be held in May by a Senate Labor subcommittee. House committee hearings not yet scheduled.

AFL-CIO POSITION: Coverage should be extended to millions not protected and the minimum should be raised.

•

HOUSING

The Lehman comprehensive housing bill (S. 3158) would stimulate 2,000,000 housing units a year —600,000 in three years of low-rent public housing, plus a middle-income program featuring low-cost loans and other helps.

STATUS: Hearings are nearly completed in Senate Banking subcommittee on Lehman bill, and on Capehart (Administration) bill which provides only 35,000 public housing units next year.

AFL-CIO POSITION: The Lehman bill—in "sharp contrast with pitifully indaequate" Administrations proposals—should be passed.

•

DEPRESSED AREAS

Douglas bill (S. 2663) would establish federal agency to administer program of aiding, with loans and other aid, areas of persistent, chronic depression.

STATUS: Hearings on this and Smith (Administration) bill have just been completed by Senate Labor subcommittee.

AFL-CIO POSITION: "Only Douglass bill provides an adequately comprehensive attack" on problem of chronic unemployment in areas.

Tax Weapon Aimed At Non-Bias Churches

JACKSON, Miss., April 1.—The Mississippi State Senate last week passed a bill to remove tax exemptions from churches and other religious organizations if they drop segregation. This bill, however, did not go through as smoothly as have previous pro-segregation bills.

Gov. J. P. Coleman and State Senator Mrs. John Farese, a Catholic frfom Ashland and the only woman in the Senate, spoke out against this newest measure. And the Senate vote for the bill was 25 to 14. Many were surprised that 14 legislators dared oppose a pro-segregation measure.

Mrs. Farese, speaking against the bill on the floor, said she agreed with social segregation, but added:

Dear God, this puts me in a position where I might see a colored soul come into church and be told to get out of the house of God. . . . I don't want my children to say their parents helped keep anyone from worshipping God."

Sen. George Yarborough, of Red Banks, sponsor of the bill, answered Mrs. Farese in a bullying fashion:

". . . If anybody tells you that I'm talking about a church in this amendment, then they are saying to you that their churches have integrated or want to integrate."

Sen. Robert Everitt, of Ruleville, who shares a law office with Sen. James O. Eastland, of the same town, was blunt and brutal in his retort:

"If they are going to integrate—they'll have to pay the price."

Gov. Coleman told a press conference:

"When you start interfering with the administration of religion you are on dangerous ground. . . . If any reforms are needed in a church, I think the people should bring about these reforms—not the government."

BUTLER LAW HEARING ON UE BEGUN BY SACB

WASHINGTON, April 1 (FP).—The Subversive Activities Control Board at the weekend took up the case of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, charged by Attorney General Herbert Brownell with being "communist-infiltrated" under the Humphrey-Butler law.

Its first actin in the case was rejection of UE charges that SACB chairman Thomas Herbert, former Republican governor of Ohio, was prejudiced against the union. It then took under advisement a series of UE motions challenging the constitutionality of the whole hearing procedure.

The law in question is an appendage of the McCarran Act of 1950, whose legality was argued several weeks ago before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The UE also pointed out that the only two actions under the newer section of the law were taken, against unions engaged in bitter strikes at the time the actions were brought. The UE was locked in a dispute with the Westinghouse Electric. The other union, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, was engaged in strikes with several nonferrous metal mining companies.

Use Lautner at John Noto Trial

BUFFALO, April 1.—At John Noto's Smith Act trial, government witness John Lautner was not allowed to say what he had taught at various schools, nor what Marx meant by such and such a statement. U. S. Judge Harold P. Burke ruled that this was hearsay and personal opinion and that the original text must be introduced.

The reading wore down two prosecution throats.

One elderly lady spectator whispered. "Why those books have been all through the unions for years. I got a lot of them in my own house. Why do they let the books be printed if the people are not supposed to read them?"

So far there has been no attempt to show that John Noto "personally intended the overthrow of the government by force and violence."

NMU Balloting Begins Today

Members of the National Maritime Union today begin 90 days of balloting on union officers as the heat of campaigning in the union becomes more intense!

At the same time the union began preparations for the June 15 review of wage scales under its contracts.

Most of the top offices, including the presidency held by Joseph Curran, are contested. Challenging the administration are many former leaders of the NMU, once associated with Curran, who have been purged in several stages. The current issue of the NMU Pilot contains several items submitted by members, critical of the Curran administration.

John Hunt, former N. Y. Port agent now awaiting trial on an indictment charging book and job selling, is not running for office. Earlier there were reported that the Curran administration was still giving him cover and planned to run him for Boston port agent.

Henry Winston Is 42 Today

Henry Winston, Communist leader now serving an 8-year Federal sentence under the Smith Act and on contempt charges, is 42 years old today.

Messages of greetings may be sent to Winston at the Federal House of Detention at 427 West St., in New York.

Mrs. Edna Winston, his wife, will be one of the main speakers at a Bronx Amnesty rally and concert to be held this Friday at the New Terrace Garden, Boston Road and East 181 Street.

Main speaker will be Ben Davis, Jr., former City Councilman who served a five-year sentence under the Smith Act.

Letters on the 20th Soviet Congress

Following are more letters in the current discussion of American Marxists and the Soviet Union. Letters over 300 words cannot be printed in full.

Respect But Not Blind Faith

Editor, Daily Worker:

Alan Max and the whole editirial staff of the Daiy Worker deserve our thanks for the provocative articles that have been carried helping us to deepen our understanding of the 20th Congress. Nothing but good can come from this kind of discussion.

It seems to me that the questioning of the present leadership of the CPUSSR regarding their own role during the period of Stalin's alleged one-man rule must extend to a questioning of each and every one of us about our own roles. The fact that the Soviet Union was surrounded by enemies plotting to overthrow the workers' state was an historical fact, and accounted for the necessity of security measures being taken there. There were certainly very few of us who were aware that this necessarily led to abuses of civil rights.

But understanding where such abuses stemmed from is quite another thing from actively defending such abuses, as most of us did. Alan Max quite right in noting that this accomplished the opposite of what we wanted, for it only alienated many honest workers from our position. Not only did we actively defend abuses where we had no proof of guilt, merely a statement from the Soviet party, unsubstantiated by fact—where, with perhaps some justification, we gave the leaders the benefit of the doubt and assumed they had good reasons why they couldn't make such proofs public—but we even went so far as to defend things that we knew were outright lies.

The case of Bela Kun is a good example. The N. Y. Times, the other day, printed an interview with Matyas Rakosi, wherein Rakosi stated that he was in jail at the time Bela Kun was arrested, and therefore knew nothing of the charges made against him. But he did know, he said, that Kun, for all of his mistakes during the Hungarian Revolution, had been the leader of that Revolution and had done good work.

All well and good, as far as it went. But on a trip to Hungary for the Youth Festival at Budapest in 1949, I visited the Museum of the Revolutiion. There was not a single mention of Bela Kun there. I asked about it, and one guide told me he never heard of him, another said simply he was a Trotskyite traitor. I have to admit, I accepted that.

When a man is accused of a crime in a socialist country, we can no longer (nor should we ever have) assume(d) that he is automatically guilty. We didn't accept the framed evidence against the Rosenbergs — we should far less accept simple accusations without evidence.

Long live the restoration of Marxist-Leninist principles to the Communist movement!—A.G.

•

A Second Letter

My dear Alan Max:

It appears to me from all that I have read about collective leadership and self-criticism in the letters that have to do with the Soviet Union's late metamorphosis do not deal with the subject directly from socialist theory.

You can't have collective leadership without a collective following, and self-criticism in a body comparatively small to the rest of the population is comparable individual self-criticism.

What I am referring to here is the collective leadership and self-criticism in the early years by new workers recently brought out of serfdom and learning to work with machinery and technology for a working-class education. Their energies were spent on labor and militarism for their own defense and they had little time for over-all leadership of the country.

Being still infected with traditional "great men theories" and hero worship, they left the governorship of the nation in the hands of one man—Stalin.

This condition WAS a dictatorship and not Socialism, but what kind? I have tried to name it. Maybe you can try. All one can do is to go back to Marx and call this period in history the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This state of affairs may happen in other countries before their arrival to Socialism.

GEORGE ALLEN

Farm Bill Passage Seen by Rayburn

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) predicted Congress will approve the compromise omnibus farm bill despite administration threats of a veto.

Rayburn will lead the fight next week for final House approval.

Pollitt Writes on Stalin

Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the British Communist Party writes on "The Role of Stalin" in the London Daily Worker of last Saturday.

Noting that the background of the self criticism by the Soviet Communists included the great achievements reported at the 20th congress, Pollitt wrote:

"The criticism and public exposure of Stalin's mistakes have caused deep concern not only to the Soviet people but also to members of the working class and Communist movement all over the world.

"This is bound to be the case because of what Stalin has stood for in the past in the minds of all associated with the international Socialist movement.

"In the critical days after Lenin's death and when the Soviet Union was isolated in a capitalist world, Stalin as a Marxist thinker made a contribution to the Communist leadership of the Soviet Union which will stand in history."

Pollitt described Stalin's part in industrializing the USSR, collectivizing agriculture and combatting the Trotzkyites and Bucharinists.

"Without these successes," Pollitt continued, "there would be no Soviet Union today. But they would have been achieved more quickly and at less cost but for certain defects and abuses associated with Stalin's personal leadership in the last 20 years."

In the difficult years of the rise of fascism and war, Pollitt wrote, "Stalin established, bit by bit, methods of personal leadership, and did not make provision, as Lenin always did (and especially at times of crisis), for proper functioning, consultation and collective leadership within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"More and more," Pollitt stressed, "Stalin based himself on the theory of the intensification of the class struggle within the Socialist State, even after the complete victory over the capitalists and landlords had been established.

"To accept this theory as a guide was bound to lead to an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion, and an exaggerated role being assigned to the security services which placed them above the Soviet Government and above the Party.

"The result was that the security organizations were enabled to make false charges against comrades and violate the Soviet constitution and Soviet laws."

Enemies of the working class, such as Beria, were able to take advantage of the post they occupied in such a situation, Pollitt wrote, adding:

"On the basis of his violation of the principle of collective leadership, Stalin also made serious mistakes in connection with agricultural policy, ignored warnings against Hitler's invasion plans, and later adopted wrong policies in relation to Yugoslavia."

Finally, Pollitt points out: "The real test of self-criticism is whether it leads to the putting right of past errors. It is precisely this that the leaders and members of the C.P.S.U. are doing today."

What Was Done to Check Stalin?

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

WORKERS EVERYWHERE agree that Stalin's cult of one-man leadership was a harmful development; but in this general connection they ask insistently for an answer to one key question. They want to know what the present leadership, for the most part, who worked side-by-side with Stalin for many years, did to prevent the growth of Stalin's cult of the personality or to combat it as it manifested itself in the Party practice.

The workers, of course, have every right to information on this matter. As for the bourgeoisie and its corps of professional red-baiters and Soviet-haters, they utilize the situation to pour out a stream of slander and accusation against the new leaders, attacking them in the same violent tone that they do Stalin. They cunningly understand the need for them, if they can, to discredit these leaders upon the basis of a distortion and misrepresentation of this entire matter.

So far, in the revaluation of Stalin that is now taking place, there has been little or nothing made public in answer to the above specific question. But we may rest assured that it will eventually get is full explanation. The men who have boldly and courageously gone ahead with the exposure of Stalin's weaknesses will not stop short. Meanwhile, Communists in other countries with such material as they have at hand, will undertake to give answers to this question, which is being asked by the workers. This is as it must be. But the most thoroughgoing answer must come from the present top leadership of the CPSU, for they alone are in possession of the most decisive facts. This will surely be forthcoming in due time.

•

IN TRYING to arrive at a preliminary estimate of this whole matter, there are two basic facts to bear in mind—which are now quite obvious and which must be given elementary consideration. The first of these facts is that the present leaders are not only highly developed Marxist-Leninists, but they are also veterans of a thousand hard fights in the course of the epic Russian Revolution.

We can be sure, therefore, that they did what they considered the best under the circumstances. The second fact is that the situation presented by Stalin's cult of one-man leadership presented an extremely difficult problem; one requiring great courage and political adroitness on the part of those who may have seen or sensed real danger in Stalin's suppression of collective leadership. These are facts which should be noted carefully by those who are now so clamorous to know, "Where were you while Stalin was doing all this?"

•

LET US LOOK a little more closely at the problem presented by Stalin's departure from correct Leninist practices. Stalin was very powerful, with a vast and loyal support in the Party and among the broad masses of the people; he was also a resolute fighter, with an extensive experience in fighting against opposition movements.

Consequently any group of leaders who might have considered Stalin's course dangerous enough to require an open fight to change it would have had to take the above elementary facts very much into consideration.

An organized movement against Stalin would have had to confront the prospect of a split in the Party. And such a split at any time during the past 25 years could have brought a fatal disaster to the Soviet Union, with the country struggling almost desperately to industrialize itself, to defeat various inner-Party oppositions, to beat back rising world fascism, to carry through World War II, and to resist the militant war drive of American imperialism during the years of the cold war.

•

THE PROMPTNESS with which the new leaders of the CPSU raised the question of Stalin's cult of the personality—which they did an an editorial in Pravda only three months after Stalin's death—indicated that these leaders had been aware much earlier of the danger in Stalin's course. To what extent, if any, they allowed the above-indicated possibility of a disastrous Party split to enter their calculations remains to by seen—only they can state authoritatively. But obviously it was inherent in the circumstances.

In this situation the most important thing to be noted is the strengh of the new collective leadership which the bourgeois and its lickspittles are seeking so hard to discredit. Since Stalin's death, the Soviet Union, without even a hesitation, has scored repeated victories, not only in the increased pace of industrialization, but also in combatting the war danger and in helping to bring the world safely into a period of the peaceful co-existence of all states regardless of their international regimes.

Those reactionaries who have been hoping that the "USSR was coming to real trouble over the Stalin affair are due for a rude awakening. Chatter about a "new revolution in Russia" is journalistic rubbish. In reality, the Soviet Union following Geneva is now entering into a new period of advance on all fronts, economic, political and cultural.

Easter

(Continued from Page 1)

of popcorn, a monkey fur over her shoulders, clutching a monkey dressed in red and white in one arm and leading a dog with a collar of flowers in another, tried to get past amateur cameramen into the area of the professionals.

"Some people will do anything to get themselves in the papers," a woman said softly to her companion.

Behind this reporter at one point a tall woman with gray hair said to her grown son, "But this is like home-town stuff." Asked what she expected, she said, "High fashion. This is just a bigger version of what we see in Lawrence, Kan."

A young mother who in her pink and blue finery looked like an elongated Easter egg, clutched her two daughters by the hand and tensely tried to push her way through the crowd when she apparently feared they were out of TV camera range.

One family strolled down a side street, content to be the center of all eyes there: a father and little girl leading a real baby lamb, with a big red bow on its neck, a son following with a top poodle with a hat of flowers.

Movie actress Jayne Mansfield and her 5 year-old daughter and movie star Robert Cummings, his wife, Mary and their two children, created stirs when they strolled past news photographers waiting on the church steps.

At St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church a block away, people lined the sidewalk waiting to see the fashionable make their exit.

"Might as well see how the other half lives," a young woman told another.

The first to come out of the church after they arrived was a richly furred old lady who crept down the stairs, clutching at a bannister, followed by a younger woman who looked down at the watching throng with ill-concealed hauteur.

Actresses Dorothy and Lillian Gish and singer Ethel Merman were among worshippers at St. Bartholomew's.

Many of the dressed-up who made their way along police-guarded Fifth Ave. sidewalks were better than middle-aged. One large hat in the latest fashion, a sort of inverted basin in shape, in gossamer yellow of some delicate material, framed a face hard and ravaged with dissipation or age, despite the makeup.

But in other neighborhoods the young held sway—with their finery unconcealed. Little girls determined not to eclipse their new suits, walked bravely along in white gloves, their legs bare, with white socks and low black slippers and often little tulle veils worn with slips of gay hats.

On Second Ave. the Easter parade began early, in the Nineties, and an added touch of excitement was given by the parade of some 52 elephants, 200 horses and clowns. The circus had arrived last night and was on its way to the Garden. The elephants, still dusty and with straw on their backs, ambled along in the sunshine, their keepers riding jauntily on their backs and calling out pleasantries tot he children.

By early afternoon a few persons still were entering the Church of St. Francis de Sales at 96th St. near Lexington Ave. Along the sidewalks strolled Puerto Rican families. One flower-like girl, heedless of the still cool air, wore a dress with pink lace flounces, a brief jacket of blue and flowers twined in her hair.

Entire families in new Easter garb, many with a box of flowers in their arms to take to some relative or friend, rode the subways.

And on buses and subways were both young men and old for whom Easter meant a chance to make 75 cents an hour delivering big pots of Easter lilies, roses and spring flowers.

Two of them meeting on a subway were overheard in conversation. "How're you doing in tips?" one asked. The other answered: "Depends on where you're sent. Just delivered a big pot of flowers to a woman in a big apartment on Madison. Do you know what she gave me? A sack of garbage to empty! 'Here, take it,' she said, and even a lousy quarter!"

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Entered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Daily Worker only	6 mos. $4.00	6 mos. $7.00	1 year $13.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Except Parcles)

Daily Worker & World	4.75	8.00	15.00
The World		3.00	5.00

Daily Worker PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954. Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

THE RAJK CASE

THE EXECUTION of innocent persons is a crime anywhere and by any standards. In Hungary it was also a betrayal of the socialist revolution which swept away the hated Horthy dictatorship and proclaimed a people's government.

No explanation and no mitigating circumstances can excuse the terrible miscarriage of justice uncovered with the announcement that Laszlo Rajk and his associates were executed by the Hungarian government on false and framed-up charges.

The overthrow of the Horthy regime in Hungary was a great and liberating development. It removed an ally of Hitler who had fought Americans fighting fascism.

It placed Hungarian people's divisions at our side as allies in America's war for survival. It ended the abomination of Horthy rule, whose anti-Semitism, whose savage and constant murder of labor leaders, socialists, Communists, liberals, for decades had become a byword.

At this moment reactionaries are trying to use the admissions on the Rajk case as a means for furthering the cold war and the crusade to overthrow all socialist governments by force and violence. It is the height of hypocrisy for them to pretend anguish about Rajk, since they supported the murders of the Hungarian Horthy regime. How hollow their outcries since they sponsored and supported frame-up in our country, from the Haymarket martyrs to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, from the Molly Maguires to Sacco and Vanzetti, from Joe Hill to Willie McGee.

But none of this explains, none of this excuses the adoption, by a socialist government, of the age-old capitalist method of frameup, sending innocent persons to their death or to prison.

Frankly, this newspaper and people everywhere do not have the facts of how this miscarriage of justice came about. To blame it on just one or two individuals is unworthy. No explanation has been given, but the public is entitled to know how so-called "confessions" in open court were rigged. Not one, not some, but all those responsible should be brought before the bar of justice.

This we do know. The frame-up of Rajk and other Hungarian Communist leaders was a result of the false charges brought against Tito in 1948 by Soviet leaders.

It is noteworthy that the Soviet leaders have undertaken a huge review of the operations of their system of justice with an aim to restoring completely the rights guaranteed to the individual by socialist law. We trust that such a review will be carried out everywhere in the socialist countries without fear or favor.

Such a review has never been carried out by capitalist governments. Who has ever heard of capitalist regimes admitting they have wronged and persecuted countless victims of the fight for social justice? All the world knows that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent. But under capitalist rule not a thing is done to admit the wrong.

To those hypocritical supporters of reaction who taunt us, advocates of socialism, for admitting that injustices took place in socialist lands, we say: Look to the victims at home. Look at the dungeon at Alcatraz that still holds Morton Sobell, whose innocence of any crime now causes even anti-Communists like Bertrand Russell to cry out for rectification of this injustice.

But in demanding justice at home we who have supported socialism as a system which brings real justice and freedom to all are doubly justified in condemning departures from these principles in socialist countries.

We who protest each day against the continued murder of Negroes seeking the simple right to vote have every right to demand that the investigations in Hungary and the Soviet Union shall be full and complete and shall bring to book those responsible for injustice, no matter how high their position was or is.

At the same time we derive great satisfaction from the effort of the socialist countries to drastically overhaul their procedures and bring their legal system into line with socialist principles.

Murders like those of Willie McGee, the Martinsville Seven, Joe Hill and the Rosenbergs are typical products of capitalist class rule and of racism produced by such rule. But socialism is a system based on the fullest expansion of democracy. It means government of the people, by the people and for the people to an extent impossible for capitalism because socialism creates an economic democracy enabling individual rights to flourish.

Any departure from the rule and practice of justice and equality, any violations of human rights, are alien to socialism. We therefore express our most profound indignation and protest against the frame-up and murder of Laszlo Rajk and his associates.

We also take this opportunity to reaffirm a demand we made in the past—that our country and all other countries shall abolish capital punishment. We urge that our government take the initiative in the United Nations to secure a world covenant ending capital punishment.

World of Labor

by George Morris

Four Months, But AFL-CIO Still Isn't Off the Dime

FOUR MONTHS have passed since the AFL-CIO merger convention but we have yet to see the first steps towards organizing of the unorganized or for any other of the major objectives set by that convention. Some 320 organizers are on the staff of the AFL-CIO. To judge by the organizing efforts in the four months, this army of organizers has been doing nothing—little more, that is, except draw pay.

It is an open secret, of course, that the inability of the AFL-CIO organization department to get agreement on jurisdictional claims in various fields, is holding up the drives. In the meantime, the impetus of the merger for the campaigns is in danger of wearing off.

Ironically, the much-attacked International Brotherhood of Teamsters, whose leaders are defiantly challenging the power and authority of the forces of George Meany and Walter Reuther, are not twiddling their thumbs. Their top people have just emerged from a meeting in Honolulu with some grand organizing plans backed by substantial funds.

•

DAVE BECK avoided a showdown with Meany now over his union's deal with the International Longshoremen's Association, including a $400,000 loan to the latter. The loan was killed, but the joint pact with the ILA for an organizing drive along the entire east and gulf coasts will be put into effect.

Beck will set up offices in New York and Miami, under his personal appointees, to direct those drives. The machinery he will set up will, in effect, bypass the regional machineries and their factional feuds, including the gangsterism stigma upon some of them. Some drives like in taxi and among municipal employes in New York City, long marking time for lack of money, may now get under way in earnest. Warehouses and distributive enterprises along the waterfronts of the South Atlantic will be the target of the drive, as will many other industries in fields where the IBT has mutual assistance pacts with other unions.

There is also another side of the picture. The IBT's leaders are not encouraging the completion of the merger on a state and municipal level in most areas where their representatives are a strong influence in the labor movement. At the same time the IBT is raiding unions in fields where it hasn't even the remotest claim for jurisdiction.

Why, for example, should the IBT be interested in the Allis-Chalmers plant in La Porte, Ind., where the United Auto Workers is the union? The IBT spent thousands of dollars in an unsuccessful attempt to take that plant from the UAW. There can be no doubt that the IBT's "Industrial division" is being built up as a gigantic catch-all that makes the mine union's District 50 look very small, indeed.

•

IT APPEARS, therefore, that while Meany and Reuther cry "gangsterism" and put their hopes in government moves against Beck's union, the IBT is depending on the much stronger argument—organization.

The workers have no use for racketeers, whether they be in some locals of the IBT or elsewhere. But what really counts with them is organization and delivery on that organization in terms of pork chops.

The IBT is making the boast—and it isn't an empty one—that its contracts have in the past three years netted substantially more for the union's members than for the workers of almost any other industry. The real decision on who gets the workers will, in the final instance be determined on the boses of who delivers to the workers.

The power struggle between Meany's and Beck's group has already had the effect of paralyzing to some degree the forces released by the merger. On political action, too, the spirit and vigor is hardly up to the expected level, although the presidential and congressional campaigns are already raging.

•

IN THE meantime, the labor movement is coming close to the

(Continued on Page 8)

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

YOUR TAX MONEY WENT FOR MURDER

THIS IS ADDRESSED to a man once widely known and respected as a journalist. His special gift was the ability to record accurately and vividly the events he covered for his newspaper. This was in the tradition taught by the best schools of journalism.

I'm not concerned too much about what happened to the journalist — Joseph Newman of the N. Y. Herald Tribune. A fantasy by him about Stalin appeared in his paper the other day under a Santiago, Chile, dateline. I'm writing to ask Joe Newman what he's going to say about a news item that flashed across the agency ticker last Thursday.

The story was from London. It told how Britain's parliament was informed about the financing of a mass murder perpetrated last April. Readers may recall that an Indian plane, the "Kashmir Princess," chartered to fly Chinese personnel to the Bandung conference, crashed with the loss of 15 lives.

•

SOME TIME AGO the British government officially reported that sabotage by a Chiang Kai-shek agent was responsible for the crash. The agent, British officials said, escaped to Formosa from Hong Kong. But the sensational part of the story was cabled from London on Thursday. It told how the British parliament learned that the price paid to the Chiang Kai-shek creature was $112,000. And the money came from the U. S. treasury. It was furnished, as parliament heard it, from U. S. intelligence funds on Formosa which are placed at the disposal of Chiang Kai-shek's agents.

And here's why this is addressed to you, Joe Newman. At the time of the incident, you wrote in the N. Y. Herald Tribune that the Chinese Communists sabotaged their own plane in order to knock off the passengers. You were supposed to be a reporter. You were supposed to write the facts as you saw them. You were supposed to write who, what, why, where and when. But you wrote that the Chinese "Reds" sabotaged their plane.

When the British government announced that the "Kashmir Princess" had been sabotaged and the 15 persons murdered by a Chiang Kai-shek agent, now in Formosa, there wasn't a peep out of you. But now that we know who put up the money for the murder what are you going to say Joe Newman? Are you going to let your original story stand?

Do you have any intention of clearing the record and apologizing to your readers?

•

I WRITE ALSO because once and for all we are determined to show who it is, anywhere in the world, who uses force and violence. We are determined to wage a relentless crusade against those whose political methods are those of sabotage, murder, arson, subversion of any kind.

I write because your tax money and mine went to pay for the hire of the assassin who killed 15 innocent persons, including journalists, with his act of sabotage. But you, Joe Newman, wrote that the Chinese Communists had committed the foul deed.

•

MUCH HAS happened in the world during the past year to ease world tensions. Precious little credit for the easing of tensions goes to the Administration in Washington. As a matter of fact the story of how that $112,000 blood money went to the Chiang Kai-shek assassin is also part of the story why it has been so difficult to ease world tensions.

Take the Far East. There is an enormous campaign of murder, sabotage piracy, blockade and actual bombing and shooting going on against Chinese territory. This action is based on Formosa. The actual troops, airmen and intelligence agents used for this purpose are Chiang Kai-shek's forces.

But now even the blind can see that the warfare is made possible only by courtesy of the U. S. government. And the "warfare" includes such monstrous deeds as the sabotage of the Kashmir Princess.

•

LEST ANYONE think that this goes on only in the Far East we can refer the reader to the current trial of Romanian Iron Guard agents in Berne, Switzerland. They murdered a chauffeur at the Rumanian embassy in Berne. The chauffeur's "crime" was that he tried to go to the assistance of his wife, an employe of the embassy who had had trussed up and thrown to the floor by the Iron Guard raiders.

These Iron Guard assassins are financed from funds put up by the Kersten amendment. This law, passed by Congress, actually appropriated $100,000,000 for sabotage in the USSR, in Romania and other socialist countries.

Continued progress toward easing tensions and toward getting a lasting peace will obviously have to include complete disavowal of the use of subversion to try to overthrow governments with whom we must live together in the same world.

We never expected to hear Joe Newman support the idea of coexistence. But all we ask him is whether he will have just a spark of honesty left in him to correct the falsehood he spread about the Kashmir Princess.

The Palmer Raids

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Washington's raids on the Daily Worker and Communist Party headquarters in a number of cities has been compared in some newspapers with the Palmer mass raids against trade unionists and progressives in 1919-20. We are printing below several pages from Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's autobiographical book "I Speak My Own Piece" in which the well known Communist leader speaks of the deportation delirium of those days which was let loose by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer "who saw 'reds' in schools, at dances, in unions, under the beds just everywhere."

Miss Flynn is now serving a three year Smith Act sentence at the federal Women's Prison in Alderson, W. Va. Her book was published by Masses & Mainstream and is available at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13 St., New York, 3 N. Y.

In October, 1918, Congress passed a law called the "Deportation Act." It is the grand-daddy of all present repressive legislation—the Smith Act, the McCarran Act and the McCarran-Walter Act. It provided for the deportation of aliens who are anarchists or who do not believe in organized government, and of aliens who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force and violence of the United States Government, or who are members of any organization which so advocates. At that time, as now, we had an Attorney General who saw "Reds" in schools, at dances, in plays, in unions, under the beds—just everywhere. (In those days all Reds were called "Bolsheviks.") He is dead now. His name was A. Mitchell Palmer. Let us hope no red roses grow near his grave to disturb his slumber. He would be entirely forgotten except for one thing—that a shameful happening in American history is named after him—the Palmer Raids.

He had a young assistant, a round-faced, bull-necked, eager-beaver by the name of J. Edgar Hoover, who not only suffered from the same disease as his superior, A. Mitchell Palmer, but became violently afflicted with it for life.

• • •

A new outfit was created at this time by the Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation, then headed by William J. Flynn. It was a "Radical Division" run by this young, unknown but aspiring Red-hunter—Mr. Hoover. It took over an established card-index system, which they claimed numbered 200,000 cards, on all persons connected directly or remotely with the "ultra-radical movement."

He stepped up and widened the index so that rumor has it when FDR was elected, Hoover had to quickly pull out cards on Eleanor Roosevelt, Frances Perkins, Harry Hopkins and other New Dealers, many of which probably went back into the card files with a Republican administration. Some day a real progressive people's government will open up the archives and lay bare for public scrutiny this police-state stool pigeon job, that has gone on so long in our country. Many surprised people will find themselves there. You can't compile a list of hundreds of thousands that are just "Communists"—that's clear. Later, they boasted that they had sent spying operatives into all organizations and gatherings of workers, to collect data and to keep track of what men and women said and did, especially in strikes, in preparation for a series of "experimental raids," which took place on Nov. 7, 1919, when the second anniversary of the Russian revolution was celebrated in many meetings.

These raids, conducted in eighteen cities, were especially directed against the Union of Russian Workers. Speakers, teachers, students, diners in restaurants, men playing pool, were herded to jail, with bandaged heads, black eyes, and blood-spattered clothes. The New York Times called these injuries "souvenirs of the new attitude of aggressiveness which had been assumed by the Federal agents against Reds or suspected Reds." Typewriters, pianos, desks, bookcases, files were smashed, as well. This was Mr. Palmer's dress-rehearsal.

The 1919 climax was the deportation of 249 persons who were loaded on the transport, Buford. They included Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. The majority belonged to the Union of Russian Workers, whose avowed intention to help overthrow the tsar's tyrannical government was twisted by their accusers into belief in overthrowing all government. The Buford sailed just before Christmas, 1919, under sealed orders, to be opened at sea by the Captain. Families were torn apart and wives and children left destitute. After this brutal and inhuman deed, Palmer and Hoover were ready for a really big job—what came to be known as the "Palmer Raids."

• • •

ON JANUARY 2, 1920, their master-plan was carried out. Brutal raids were conducted, without warning of warrants, on meetings, headquarters and homes in about seventy cities, from coast to coast. Some 10,000 men and women were reported arrested that night. About 700 were arrested in New York City. Some were dragged from their beds. Undercover agents had been instructed to arrange meetings of clubs on the night set, "to facilitate making arrests." As soon as the raid was made, the agents were instructed to telegraph to J. Edgar Hoover, Assistant to the Attorney General, to give the number of arrests, to telephone about any special seizures, and to mail in detailed reports. Aliens were to be held for deportation, citizens were turned over to state authorities for prosecution. Again the dragnet swept in musicians playing for dances, bowlers, diners in restaurants of workers' halls. There were many members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union among the victims. The prisoners were held by the hundreds on Ellis Island in New York, on Deer Island in Boston, at Fort Wayne, Mich., and elsewhere.

Before the deportation delirium let loose by Palmer ran its course and was finally stopped by the pressure of public opinion, over 500 so-called "aliens," foreign-born workers, were torn from their homes and families and deported—some to certain death in their homeland. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, cancelled 1,547 deportation warrants and made a principle stand against Palmer's lawlessness, when impeachment proceedings were lodged against him. Nothing came of the proceedings.

• • •

THERE WAS tremendous protest against the Palmer raids. Francis Fisher Kane, U. S. Attorney of Philadelphia, resigned in protest. Federal Judge George W. Anderson spoke out strongly in Boston against the invasion of civil rights. A brochure entitled "Report on the Illegal Practices of the Department of Justice," signed by twelve eminent lawyers, was issued in May, 1920. It was addressed "To the American People." Among those who signed were Professors Frankfurter, Pound, Freund and Chafee, Mr. Kane, Frank P. Walsh and Jackson H. Ralston, General Counsel of the AFL. It was a scathing expose of how these raids flouted the Constitution and all legal procedure.

In 1924, when Attorney General Harlan F. Stone reorganized the Department of Justice, he criticized these raids and ruled that the FBI should not concern itself with political opinion. At that time, Hoover said, in a face and job-saving attempt: "The activities of Communists and ultra-radicals have not up to the present time constituted a violation of federal law, and consequently the Department of Justice, theoretically, has no right to investigate such activities, as there has been no violation of law." Thus he confessed the Palmer Raids were illegal, in every respect.

AS I SEE IT FROM HERE

And Fuchik Looked on Confident

By Jesús Colón

The federal agents came to take over our paper. They swooped down on us by surprise as if we might run away with the old empty safe or the broken down addressograph machine.

Hiding the real motives under the pretext that the paper owed some taxes to the government they came to suppress one of the clearest dissenting voices in the country against the shame of discrimination, exploitation and brink diplomacy.

I don't remember exactly how many they were. They were a flock of tall, self-assured young men displaying that artificial courtesy that is shown by those who feel they have the power—though not the glory.

These young men were just the instruments through which suppression of free speech and free press was being placed into operation. I wonder what they will be telling their grandchildren about their day of invasion of the Daily Worker 20 years from now.

I would have loved to be present at the pep talk administered by their chief before they came to the Daily Worker on the pretext of collecting unpaid taxes. After the pep talk by their chief the young men of course must have felt very patriotic and they swooped into our paper ready to encounter the enemy.

"Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why
Theirs but to do and die."

• • •

THEY CAME INTO the large room where I work and started to look importantly around pasting notices of WARNING in every door, A warning reading that from that moment on, the whole office was seized by the Treasury authorities.

As they moved around with an air of futile efficiency, I noticed a picture that has been hanging on the wall of that room for many years. A picture on the wall at the top of an old desk that nobody uses. It is the picture of a man in his late thirties with a stack of black unruly hair in front of his head. He looked strong, smiling and confident.

It is the picture of Julius Fuchik the writer, people's leader and national hero of today's free and democratic Czechoslovakia. Fuchik was murdered by the Nazi beasts on Sept. 8, 1943 after years of persecution, inhuman tortures in fascist dungeons and concentration camps.

• • •

IT SEEMS TO ME as if Julius Fuchik was taking it all with a smile from his picture on the wall. And as the government agents continued to look back of every desk and into every nook and corner of the paper Fuchik seemed to be telling me from his picture on the wall: "Jesus, it all has been done before. It has all been tried before. Remember?"

And as I recalled how the fascists of Italy and Germany and their henchmen in other countries tried to destroy the press and enslave the people I remembered one sentence from Fuchik's unforgettable "Notes from the Gallows":

"Oh what a crop will rise one day from that frightful seeding."

And as the federal agents continued their own comings and goings trying in their futile efficiency to impress us with their ersatz importance, I kept looking at Julius Fuchik up there in the wall, so serene, so handsome, so confident, his eyes so full of future and of triumph. I smiled back at him. And I became suddenly ever more confident of the final victory of the working class and its progressive peace loving allies in all other sectors of society.

The City Room was full of cameras, photographers and writers from the various national and international news services. The Daily Worker staff continued the daily task of producing the most honest daily paper in America.

• • •

THE SEIZURE OF THE PAPER has been a great experience for all of us. I hope it will be a great lesson for the whole country and great reminder that even in these post-Geneva days the forces of McCarthyism are not altogether dead. The seizure of the paper should be a lesson for those who have been sitting on an ideological fence for years telling themselves that things like the closing of daily papers could not happen in this country.

That evening I left the Daily Worker building feeling that somehow, somewhere the paper was going to come out the next day and every day as it has been coming out for the last 32 years.

And as I was about to leave I went over to Fuchik's picture and said to him: "Hasta manana." And I slowly read for the nth time the famous words in his last will which were printed under the picture:

"We live for happiness. For that we went to battle, for that we die. Let grief never be connected with our name."

'TROILUS AND CRESSIDA' PLEASANT OPERA

By BEN LEVINE

Sir William Walton's opera, "Troilus and Cressida," launched the City Center's spring season last week, and it was a pleasant, if not a soul-stirring start. Sir William's music draws on a wide arsenal, from Donizetti and Wagner and Debussy and the orchestra, under Joseph Rosenstock's baton, runs like a brook through the evening, now troubled and raging, now limpid and lyric.

The libretto, by Christopher Hassall, is a refined version of Shakespeare's bawdy, bitter-sweet play. What Mr. Hassall did to the heroine might be called the taming of Cressida, and in doing this he robbed the story of that element which made it a fascinating subject to poets and dramatists since Chaucer.

In the original tale, Cressida, after a night of love, gives her pledge of eternal love to Troilus in the sweetest dawn scene ever written, with such words as:

"Pr'ythee tarry:
You men will never tarry."

This is also what happens in the opera, and the story proceeds along roughly similar lines. Cressida is taken to the Greek camp in exchange for a Trojan prisoner.

But then the endings differ.

In Act V of Shakespeare's play, Troilus, hidden from view, hears Cressida speak the same soft words of love to Diomede, the Greek hero that she had spoken to him.

In the modern opera libertto, the last act is sugared with an unnecessary plot of misunderstanding and burnt letters, giving Cressida an alibi so that a jury of men find her not guilty but no longer interesting.

• • •

Pandarus, the cynical merchant of his niece's charms, is the most lively character in the opera, and Norman Kelley captures the attention of an audience made receptive to any diversion. But I enjoyed most the beautiful arias sung by Phyllis Curtin as Cressida.

Miss Curtin gave an artist's finish to her soft tones, particularly in her song of grief at not hearing from Troilus, though sometimes she sank so low in her sorrow as to be drowned by the orchestra.

She was not as happily cast as when she was one of the merry wives in "Falstaff," but then this may be the fault of the opera itself offers little definite in Cressida's character after refining out the vices of Shakepeare's "daughter of the game."

Jon Crain had an even more difficult time with a blameless but not voiceless Troilus, and at times he had to stand in the center of the stage and bellow "Cressida" like a hot bull.

Lawrence Winter, on the other hand, had a noble and majestic part as Diomede, and he made the most of it. This Negro baritone lent strength and dignity to the opera as a whole.

• • •

Margaret Webster's staging was workmanlike, and the scene on the sandy shores of Troy won applause. The bordello scene of the house of Pandarus was like those pseudo-classical painting found nowadays in auction houses, with the women dressed in imitation of the French painter David's imitation of the Greek and Roman style. But the scene was colorful, and if there were anachronisms, like portraying the women of the Homeric era as the theatre of the Percilean age, Shakespeare's play sinned much more in ignoring the elementary rules of historical realism.

But I enjoyed the evening, and I even enjoyed one scene in which, in the style of long ago, the actors took their places like soldiers in close-order drill and we were given a sextet that brought me back in memory to a Scottish castle and the tragedy of Lammermoor.

Opens Gallery for Unknown Artists

New Talents Gallery, just a few steps away from the Museum of Modern Art, opened its door April 1 at 50 W. 53rd St.

The new gallery will introduce a series of relatively unknown artists, both in group and one-man exhibitions.

The first show, running through April, features a group of four artists: James Gavin, wood sculptor; Harold Nickolds, recently returned from Mexico, presents watercolors and pastels of the Indians of Yucatan and the Mayan ruins; Melvin Weinstein shows street scenes and portraits in oil; Maximino Beltran of Uruguay, works in mosaics.

New talents will be open six days a week, including Saturdays and Sundays. Hours are from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. The gallery will be closed Mondays.

Theatre

'My Fair Lady,' Enchanting Adaptation of "Pygmalion'

By HARRY RAYMOND

When I heard Herman Levin was bringing a musical version of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" to Broadway I was extremely sceptical about the whole business. As one who likes his Shaw straight, I had terrible visions that "My Fair Lady," the musical adaptation of this most wonderful of modern comedies, would be presented as a Ziegfieldized musical romance of a London Cockney flower girl transformed by a phonetician into a great lady with little more than the bare bones of the Shaw play showing.

Well, I went over to the Mark Hellinger Theatre to see "My Fair Lady." I had read the first night reviews lavishing praise on the production. But my fingers were crossed and my prejudices were showing as the curtain arose on the first act.

I was, indeed, pleasantly surprised by what happened thereafter on the stage. Here was a musical play that was 80 percent Shaw. The other 20 percent was Frederick Loewe's robust and melodic score.

• • •

Mr. Loewe and Alan J. Lerner, the lyricist, have added to the enjoyment of a good theatrical season by skillfully wedding the brilliant wit of the Shaw play to some sprightly tunes. The result is the best musical show to reach Broadway in many seasons. Not only have the sparkling Shavian dialogue and characters been maintained, but Mr. Lerner has diligently retained Shaw's brisk ironic point of view about English as it is spoken. Shaw's energetic mind shines through every bustling scene of this attraction.

Moss Hart has staged the show with good taste, stressing the dramatic clash of persons of the different social strata. Like the original play, this adaptation penetrates deep below the surface of modern economics and morals. It is charmingly impudent in its social criticism; it is uproariously funny; the logic of its theme is keen and devastating.

Another factor that lifts "My Fair Lady" far above the level of the average Broadway musical play is the acting. Rex Harrison as Professor Higgins, Julie Andrews as Eliza Doolittle, Stanley Holloway as the raffish Alfred P. Doolittle, Robert Coote as Colonel Pickering and Cathleen Nesbitt as Higgins' aristocratic mother head a large and talented cast of artists who have mastered the Shavian style of acting.

Mr. Harrison is no singer, but he is a performer who can put a song over without actually singing. It is his excellent acting combined with the fine acting and singing of Miss Andrews and Mr. Coote in such numbers as "The Rain in Spain," Mr. Harrison's remarkable handling of the lyrics in "Why Can't the English?" and "A Hymn to Him," and Mr. Holloway's breezy rendition of "Get Me to the Church on Time" that add a new musical dimension to Shaw's buoyant Cinderella story.

• • •

Hanya Holm's choreography and staging of the musical numbers keeps the production moving at a merry pace. The "Ascot Gavotte" at the race track is a radiant satire of the British upper class watching the ponies; the "Embassy Waltz" is a thing of beautiful movement, and there are the rollicking street dances of the Cockneys and flower girls.

Oliver Smith has designed some marvelous sets for this musical play which dissolve magically and swiftly one into another. The costumes by Cecil Beaton are spectacular and original. The musical arrangements are by Robert Russell Bennett and Phil Lang, lighting is by Feder, dance music arrangements are by Trude Rittman and musical direction is by Frans Allers.

"My Fair Lady" is something new and important for Broadway musical comedy audiences. It is not only penetrating comedy, but also an attraction with humanist and social values. It is great entertainment. It is Shaw in the most extravagant manner. It is enchanting theatre.

Today's Best Bets TV, Radio Movie, Drama

TV

Robin Hood's Adventures (2) 7:30
Producers' Showcase Presents Katherine Cornell and Anthony Quale in The Barrets of Wimpole Street (4) 8
Lucille Ball (2) 9
Robert Montgomery Presents Death Insurance (4) 9:30
Studio One (2) 10
Movie: It's in the Bag (2) 11:15. Jack Benny, Fred Allen, Robert Benchley
Movie: The Senator Was Indiscreet (7) 11:30

RADIO

Edward Morgan, AFL-CIO news, WABC 7 p.m.
Edward Murrow WCBS 7:45
Boston Symphony WRCA 8:15
Voice of Firestone: Cesare Siepi bass WABC 8:30
Zino Francescatti, violinist WRCA 9
John Vandercook, news WABC 10

MOVIES

Oklahoma, Rivoli
Richard the Third, Bijou
Letters From My Windmill, Paris
Disney's Fantasia (revival) Translux Normandie
Citizen Kane (Orson Welles–revival), 55th St. Playhouse
Carousel, Roxy
Night My Number Came Up Apollo 42 St.
Picnic, Radio City Music Hall
Lady Killers (English, Sutton
Dark River (South American–English Titles) World
Laughter in Paradise (English)

DRAMA

My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
City Opera Co., City Center
Inherit the Wind with Paul Muni, National
Chekhov's Uncle Vanya, 4th St. Theatre
Bus Stop, Winter Garden
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys.
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater
Tiger at the Gates with Michael Redgrave, Helen Hayes Theatre
The Lark, Longacre
Private Life of Master Race, Open Stage, 15 Second Ave.
Romeo and Juliet, Jan Hus Auditorium
Rosmersholm, Provincetown Playhouse
The Ponder Heart, Music Box
No Time For Sergeants, Alvin

SPORTS

Big Beef—Cage Ratings

West Swamps East and AAU Rapped

By ROOSEVELT WARD, JR.

MANY AWARDS were distributed at the Herald Tribune's annual East-West all-star basketball contest at Madison Square Garden last Saturday night. Bill Russell, inimitable center from the two-time champions 'San Francisco Dons' and member of the victorious West squad, copped the game's most valuable player statuette and also received the Metropolitan Basketball Association's prize as the outstanding player to perform in New York during regular season competition. Players from both the winning and losing college, high-school and midget teams participating on the night's card received an assortment of honors.

But if a prize would have been distributed for the most absurd performances, the Amateur Athletic Association would have been unanimous choice for the honor–or dishonor.

• • •

IN ONE of the most illogical rulings of its existence, one day before the all-star contest the AAU ruled that a number of players chosen to participate could not play because they were going to turn pro and tour with the Harlem Globetrotters one day following their all-star appearance.

THE AAU ruling originally involved six of the 20 players from both squads but by game time was reduced to three–Si Green and Tom Heinsohn of the East and Ron Sobieszek of the West. This ruling instituted a new standard for determining amateurism. The players were not banned because they had signed a contract with the Trotters, or according to All-American Si Green because of verbal indications but merely as a result of publicity releases by the Trotters.

• • •

ABE SAPERSTEIN, owner-coach of the Trotters, stated that his practices in past years had been the same and the AAU had never questioned participation of the athletes performing in the All-star game scheduled to appear with the Trotters. Dan Ferris, AAU head replied that the athletes involved were disqualified in order to protect the fourteen Olympic squad members. "Playing against would-be professionals would jeopardize their standing under the rules," he declared and quoted a section of the AAU rule book which says that "A tryout by an athlete for a professional team or public solicitation of employment for gain of his athletic services automatically disqualifies such athlete from further amateur competition."

• • •

THE POINT here it seems to me, is whether a player is considered a pro when he signs a contract or rather when his future intentions are announced?

I may be dumb but the rule quoted by Ferris seems to say that if a player try out" for a pro team or for instance puts an ad in the paper seeking professional employment he is then considered a pro. But to hold a player responsible because of announced intentions is the height of silliness. If a player completing grammar school or high school announces that he wishes to become a pro in years to come, by AAU interpretation he could be penalized from playing high school or college ball because he is a pro. One of the All-star players indicated in the dressing room following the contest that the players originally banned by the AAU who did participate, were allowed only after signing an affidavit declaring they would not turn pro. Shouldn't the AAU require the same agreement of grammar school and high-school players? After all they may intend to become pros in the distant future.

• • •

THE DISPLEASURE of the 17,000 people attending the East-West contest with the AAU ruling was fully evident as they booed announceemnts that the three players in uniform, practicing and sitting on the bench with their respective squads, would not participate. At one point during the contest the crowd began to chant "we want Green" the popular Duquesne player who hails from Boys High in Brooklyn. Their chant increased in volume when the contest became a runaway affair for West who was least affected by the AAU ban. With Heinsohn and Green out of the lineup the East could not in any sense match the scoring punch rebounding and overall skill of the West. It is doubtful whether the East could have beat the West in any event, but in the absence of Si Green and Tom Heinsohn, the Westerners, with superlative performances from Russell, K. C. Jones, Paul Judson, Carl Cain, Juilusc McCoy and others made shambles out of the contest and won 103-72, the biggest margin ever scored in the annual affair.

Both the players participating and those banned rapped the AAU decision following the contest as "rotten" and "shameful."

Notes On Women Chess Players

By RALPH CRANE

Women chess players in our country should eye closely each annual Women's Chess Championship in the Soviet Union, for among the leaders will be some who will oppose our players in the 1958 Women's World Candidates Tournament. It will help avoid such overconfidence as expressed by Mrs. Owens in her "Women's Chess Life" column in "Chess Life" (June 5, 1955) when she wrote: "I am assured on high international authority, that qualitatively, we can match the top Russian women players. It is quite possible that one of our players will win the right to challenge Bikova for the world title next year."

The winner, after 19 rounds of play, of the 17th USSR Women's Chess Championship held at Sukhumi, Georgia, was Valentina Borisenko of Leningrad, International Chess Master among Women, with 13½ points. Tied for second to fourth places, with 13 points, were World Women's Champioin Elizabeta Bikov of Moscow, Larissa Volpert of Leningrad (last year's winner), and first category player Selma Rutari of Tallin, Esthonia.

Fifth, with 12½ points, was the youngest contestant, 20 year old Tatania Zatulovskaya of Baku, a first category player (a rank below that of candidate for master). Only one point behind the winner, after finishing in a triple tie for 4th place last year in her first national appearance, she must be reckoned as one of the most promising women players in the Soviet Union.

The winner, Borisenko, was the only player to go through the tournament without a single defeat, but Zatulovskaya led in number of games won (11).

• • •

Internationally known previously was Velentina Belova, the winner has for years been one of the outstanding women chess players in the Soviet Union, and in several international tournaments has met our women across the board.

She was Women's Champion of Leningrad in 1940 and 1954; USSR Women's Champion in 1945, second in 1950 and tied for third in 1953. In the 1950 Training-Match Tournament against Rudenko, Bikova and Rubtsova, she came out first. She tied Bikova for third in the 1949-50 Women's World Championship; in World Candidates Tournaments she was fourth in 1952 and fifth in 1955.

• • •

In Moscow, around October, Bikova will defend her world title in a three-cornered match-tournament against the winner of the 1955 World Women's Candidates Tournament, Olga Rubtsova and the ex-World Champion, Mrs. Ludmilla Rudenko.

In this 17th USSR Women's Championship, Bikova tied for 2nd to 4th places, while Rudenko was 7th and Rubtsova 8th. Looks like Bikova will keep her crown, doesn't it? But you can never tell. Chess is logical, but chess plpayers are not always consistent.

• • •

For play on four boards at the International Student Team Tournament at Uppsala, Sweden, April 6-15, the Intercollegiate Chess League is sending a team of five. They are Edmar Mednis (New York University), William Lombardy (CCNY), Charles Witte (Columbia), Selby Lyman (Harvard) and Anthony F. Saidy (Fordham.

• • •

Mednis and Saidy finished among the top five in the Marshall Chess Club Tournament; Mednis in a tie for second with the veteran Anthony E. Santasiere, and Saidy in a tie for 4th with Elit Hearst, president of the Intercollegiate Chess League. Winner was Herbert Seidman.

THE 'TAX' FRAUD

(Continued from Page 1)

ent workingclass newspaper has functioned throughout our nation's history.

Our "dispute" with the Internal Revenue Division is, therefore, in every sense a deep-seated struggle for maintenance of press freedom. This is a freedom not alone for us to publish, but, far more important, for the American people to read publications of their choice.

There are similar considerations with regard to the seizure of Communist Party headquarters. No political party has ever been taxed or required to turn in tax statements. The Internal Revenue Division chose to tax the Communist Party not as it does "any similar taxpayer," but as a special target.

Here, too, the matter could have been left to the tax courts to decide, especially since the issue has never been decided. Here, again, there was not the slightest evidence that the Communist Party would dispose of its assets. In fact, the party has just set up new offices and bought new furniture. Here, too, the seizure had nothing to do with tax matters.

Meanwhile, the Internal Revenue agents have made an utter shambles of the Daily Worker offices. They have illegally removed files, have bent and broken our subscription plates, thrown them into complete confusion.

Most important, however, unless this illegal "jeopardy assessment" is vacated, we cannot function much longer. We need the cooperation of every democratic-minded citizen in the land to see that press freedom is restored.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

AIR CONDITIONERS—Special closeout on 1955 Models—Starting at $125. Standard Brand Dist., 145 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.) One hour free parking or two tokens.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Kay's Budget Movers CH 3-3786.

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell. JE 6-8000.

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
19 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE